

The Goldsboro Star.

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GOLDSBORO, N. C.

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OFFICE OVER FUCHTLER & KERN'S.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives which will assemble on Monday, the 5th day of December, will stand as follows:

Republicans, 146.
Democrats, 135.
Greenbackers, 9.
Readjusters, 2.
Unaffiliated, 1.

It is safe to say that the Republicans will elect their Speaker and have a small working majority, and it is believed that the Greenbackers and Re-adjusters will, to a man, vote with the Republicans in organizing the House.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.

When in Raleigh a few days ago we chanced to pass by Christ's church with a friend and was shown a beautiful memorial window, *memento mori*, placed there as we are informed, by Hon. Gen. W. R. Cox, member of Congress from the 4th District.

Gen. Cox will long be remembered by the communicants of Christ's church, and for aught we know, generations yet unborn, that may visit it long after the building becomes antique, may enquire by whom, and in whose memory was this window placed here?

It is a long chapter in the general history, that will be read each Sabbath, in but few words.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The great American statesman and jurist was 14 years old before he first enjoyed the privilege of a few months schooling at an Academy.

The man whose eloquence was afterward to stir the nations was then so shy that he could not muster courage to speak before the school. His reply to Hayne of South Carolina, contained those memorable words familiar to every school boy, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Webster was never called to the Presidential chair, but like Clay, although he might have honored that position, he needed it not to enhance his renown.

His death called out, it is said, a greater number of orations than any other since that of George Washington.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The North Carolina Midland Railway is progressing. We are informed that five hundred, or more, hands are at work on the line between Goldsboro and Smithfield.

President Best and his able body of officials mean business and our Johnston county friends will soon see the "Iron Horse" in their midst.

This road is now paying out over \$30,000 per month to hands on the new road, and the bulk of this amount is spent among the business men of our town.

It would seem that our merchants should patronize this road inasmuch as it is now on a solid basis and is a great benefit to them in many ways. We notice a great deal of cotton is being shipped over the road from this point, and we are glad to see it prosper. Goldsboro will soon take the lead in business of any city in

the State. We want some more men of enterprise, like Mr. Best, among us, and we will soon have factories of various kinds giving employment to the many men and boys who have heretofore been strolling around in idleness and want. Taylor Evans and others, of his "Exodus" agents, might try their persuasive powers to get some of our laborers, who went to Indiana and Ohio, to come back and go to work at home.

Some men, however, have all their reason buried in their stomach and have no other ambition save self and self-aggrandizement. "Lord deliver us from such."

VIRGINIA.

The election in Virginia on the 15th inst. was a Waterloo the Democratic party of the nation and has forever disabled the solid South in national elections.

Virginia will hereafter be counted in State and National elections in favor of a "free ballot, a full vote, and an honest count."

The Richmond *Whig* of the 22d inst., gives the following list of the Senators and members of the House elected on Tuesday. The doubtful counties and districts are conceded to the Funders and the full returns may make some changes in favor of Readjusters. With the Senators now holding over (12 Readjusters and 5 Funders) the list shows 23 Readjusters in the Senate and 17 Funders, and in the House 58 Readjusters to 42 Funders.

SUMMARY.

	Funder.	Read.
Long term Senators.....	5*	12
Senators just elected.....	12	11
Delegates.....	42	58
Total.....	59	81

*This includes one Straight-out Republican.

Seventy-one members constitute a majority of both houses.

In the Senate there are three colored members; in the House 11; total number of colored members, 14.

We long to see a change in North Carolina, and if the Anti-Prohibitionists and Republicans are true to themselves and the dearest interests of North Carolina, the Old North State will follow her sister, Virginia, in the liberal movement next year, and woe be unto Inferior Courts, and Town and County governments—for there will be wringing of hands and "gnashing of teeth."

INVENTIONS.

Among the more important American inventions of the present century are the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph; the Sewing Machine; the Cylinder Press; the Phonograph; the Microphone, and the Telephone.

The Magnetic Telegraph was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse, of Massachusetts, in the year 1832. Congress appropriated \$30,000 to make a trial of his invention. The first, or experimental line, between Washington and Baltimore was completed in 1844. The first message ever forwarded by a recording Telegraph—"What hath God wrought?"—was sent May 27th 1844. The first public message was the announcement of the nomination of Jas. K. Polk for President.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

was laid in 1866 by Cyrus W. Field, of New York. By this wonderful invention the affairs of one day in Europe are known in the United States the next.

The Sewing Machine was invented by Elias W. Howe, of Massachusetts, in 1845.

The Telephone and Phonograph

were invented by Thomas A. Edison, of Michigan.

STEAM VESSELS.

Robert Fulton, an American, was the first to apply steam to practical use. On Friday, Sept. 4th, 1807, at 9 o'clock, A. M., he launched on the Hudson his little boat the "Clermont," (by some named "Fulton's Folly"), and on Saturday, at 9, A. M., it reached Albany.

RAIL ROADS.

Although it is to Stephenson, an Englishman, that we are indebted for the adoption of steam to Locomotives on railroads; still America takes the lead in railroad construction.

During the last half century, more than 75,000 miles of railroad have been built; and the climax was reached in this regard in 1869, when the famous Pacific railroad was completed. This road is 1,800 miles long, and it completes the union between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

In one week the traveler can pass from Boston to San Francisco.

This great highway has linked the West to the East by iron bands, has carried thousands of persons into the hitherto wild country along its route, developed fresh resources of industry and mines of wealth, and opened up the products of the United States to the civilized world. American ingenuity has solved the problem which failed the olden navigators, and has made for itself a route to India. The last tie connecting the two lines was laid with much ceremony at Ogden, May, 10, 1879. It was of polished lance wood bound with silver bands. Three spikes were used—a gold one, presented by California; a silver one, by Nevada; and a gold, silver and iron one by Arizona. The strokes of the hammer were telegraphed all over the Union.

The gold spike was driven by President Grant, the living model statesman.

THE GUILTEAU TRIAL.

Washington, Nov. 22d, the second week of Guiteau's trial.

Guiteau arrived at 9 o'clock, in the van. Immediately upon the opening of the court Mr. Robinson arose and addressed the court for the purpose of calling attention to an article in the *Past* in which Mr. Seoville said that he should regret to withdraw from the case. Mr. Robinson criticised in severe terms the discourtesy he had received from Mr. Seoville.

He was here interrupted by Guiteau who broke in with, "Your Honor, I want Robinson to stop in the case."

Mr. Robinson requested the court to grant him a discharge from the case and said he could not, with self respect, remain in association with Mr. Seoville.

Guiteau broke out again and said, "that's an able speech and I agree with most of it."

The prosecution have rested their case and it remains to be seen what the defence will do.

At the opening of the case on the part of the defence Guiteau was allowed to open his defence by a short speech which he made sitting; he said he wished to correct some errors. He denied owing twenty dollars; he expected to be put upon the stand examined and cross-examined.

Mr. Seoville then laid his line of defence before the jury and said the questions at issue were simply whether Guiteau killed the President and whether the prisoner was responsible for the act. Court adjourned.

Nov. 23.—Court opened as usual and Mr. G. W. Old was put upon the stand and made Guiteau a fool from youth; said he did not have sense enough to weed turnips, soap his father's apple trees, or apparently do any thing right that he was told to do.

It seems that the line of defence is in anti and downright meanness inclusive.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS CHEWING IT.

[CONTINUED.]

We have been making a survey of the prominent Federal offices in the State and the way the subordinate positions are divided.

Thus far we find Hon. W. P. Canaday, who is Collector of Customs at the port of Wilmington, N. C., at the head of the list. Out of eighteen employees in the Custom House fourteen are colored, and divided between the races, as follows:

- 1 clerk, white.
- 1 clerk, colored.
- 1 deputy, white.
- 2 inspectors, white.
- 5 inspectors, colored.
- 1 messenger, colored.
- 1 janitor, colored.
- 6 boatmen, colored.

Out of \$15,740 paid out to employees the colored receive \$9,745. The Inspectors receive an average of \$1,260 per annum.

Again, it will be seen that there are more colored men employed in Col. Canaday's office than all the other Federal officers in the State.

But while this is a fact the leading men of the State who are in and out of office are outspoken in favor of the policy as adopted by Col. Canaday in dividing the patronage between the two races. And with such men at the head of affairs as

- Hon. O. H. Dockery.
- Hon. O. Hubb., M. C.
- Hon. W. P. Canaday.
- Hon. Geo. W. Stanton.
- Hon. Geo. B. Everett.
- Hon. J. J. Mott.
- Hon. E. A. White.
- Hon. T. A. Henry.
- Hon. E. Hubbs.
- Hon. Robt. Hancock.
- Hon. I. J. Young.
- Hon. J. C. L. Harris.
- Hon. Thos. B. Keogh.
- Hon. Thos. N. Cooper.
- Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson.
- Hon. W. T. Faircloth.
- Hon. Judge W. J. Clarke.
- Hon. W. E. Clarke.
- Hon. W. W. Jenkins.
- Hon. R. N. Douglass.
- Hon. R. B. Gretter.
- Hon. Judge R. P. Buxton.
- Hon. J. W. Albertson.
- Hon. J. W. Bagley.
- Hon. W. A. Moore.
- Hon. A. M. Moore.

And there are hundreds of other leading white Republicans in North Carolina whose names we cannot now call to mind, who will marshal their forces to victory in 1892, after which it is to be hoped that every one who walks into a nice place will remember his sable brother.

A FEW COMMENTS.

For the Star.

Mr. Editor:—The fact that a delegation has been selected to go to Washington to advise with the administration, relative to the redemption of the Old North State from the grasp of Bourbonism to her true and legitimate position in the Republic fold, have suggested the propriety of reviewing the status of the Negro in North Carolina.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS CHEWING IT.

Under the above caption the *Goldsboro Star* has undertaken to commend the conduct of such office holders in North Carolina who have manifested a disposition to recognize the claims of the colored people to a share of the Federal offices in this State.

I regard as one of the unmistakable evidences of race progress, the fact that the leading colored men of the State evince an aspiration for that recognition which their numerical strength, intelligence, capacity, and the part they contribute toward the success of the party entitles them. Ninety-six thousand negro voters, marshaled under the Republican

banner, and moving with the steady tread of veterans, in solid and unbroken phalanx, have repeatedly manifested their fidelity and devotion to the Republican party. Where will you find a parallel in the political history of a country, where the citizens thus manifest their devotion to the principles of a party whose local leaders persistently ignore their claims to recognition of their manhood and citizenship.

In my opinion the time has fully come when the negroes of North Carolina should demonstrate to the country, by their conduct, the fact that they fully appreciate their position as an important factor in the great Republican party of the Nation.

A very labored article, signed "A Rad," appeared in the *Winston Union Republican* of the 20th of October, in which the writer (who is evidently a white-washed Republican who is not in favor of the negro's claims to official recognition) insinuates that Hon. W. P. Canaday is without a following and influence in his district. The writer shows as great ignorance of the true condition of affairs as he does of the use of good language. The fact that the Republicans of this district have selected Mr. Canaday for three successive terms as their standard bearer, and that he ran ahead of his ticket in the last election, although a Greenbacker was put in the field to divert the vote and insure a Democratic victory, yet his gains all over the district were so great that the Democrats despaired of electing their candidate and resorted to the most unblushing frauds that were ever perpetrated upon the people of North Carolina, and I believe that Congress will either seat Mr. Canaday or order a new election, in which event Mr. Canaday would be re-elected by over 1,200 majority.

The writer above referred to, is possibly ignorant of the fact that a large number of negroes are in this district, and of their devotion to Mr. Canaday, to whom they all feel grateful for his able advocacy and bold defence of their rights. "The proof of the pudding is chewing it," and Hon. W. P. Canaday in his management of the Wilmington Custom House has distributed the patronage of that institution between the two races as follows:—a white deputy, a white book keeper, a colored book keeper, five colored inspectors, two white inspectors, a colored messenger, a colored janitor, and six colored boatmen. Of the 18 employees in the Custom House 14 are colored. The whites receive \$5,995.00 per annum and the colored receive \$9,745.00 per annum.

I would like to know if other white Republicans in the State who control subordinate appointments are doing their full duty towards the colored people of the State? Possibly they do not think it necessary to notice the claims of the negro until the next campaign—then fill him up with empty promises—if so, let me assure you that all the promises and declarations to the administration of the redemption of North Carolina to the Republican fold will prove futile and amount to naught; for 97,000 negroes will not longer content themselves with the treatment received at the hands of certain leaders who will not recognize their claim to a division of the patronage.

Among the true and tried friends of the negro you did not mention the name of Hon. O. H. Dockery, who secured the appointment of the first negro to a government office in this State. Col. Dockery has ever been true to the interest of the poor men of his State and well deserves the confidence of all Republicans.

I am very truly yours, in the cause of Equal Rights, DUBLIN, Kenansville, N. C., Nov., 1881.

New York has settled down to the election of the entire Republican State ticket by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 10,000, with the exception of Husted, Garfield or half-breed, for State Treasurer, who is defeated by Maxwell, Democrat, by 21,000. The Legislature has a small Democratic majority in both branches, but Governor Cornell, Republican, has the veto power, and it is not possible for the Democrats to do us any damage with their ill-gotten vantage.